# FIRST EDITION

## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Correspondence Between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

A late number of the Manchester Express contains a considerable portion of the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Lord Stanley on the subject of the Alabama claims, particularly with reference to the matter of arbitration. In Angust, 1866, Mr. Seward sent a long letter to Lord Stanley, and m his letter of instruction to Mr. Adams requested him to inform Lord Stanley that, in the judgment of the President, a settlement of these claims "had become urgently necessary to a re-establishment of entirely friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain."

The tollowing are the closing letters of the correspondence:-

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS,

DEFARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. -Sir:-I have now to recur to Lord Stanley's despatch to Sir Frederick Wright Bruce, of the 24th of May, concerning the so-called Alabama

24th of May, concerning the so-called Alabama claims, a copy of which paper he placed in my hands during our recent visit at Auburn.

You are authorized to inform his Lordship that I did not understand his previous offer of arbitration to apply alone to the claims arising out of the depredations of the Alabama, to the exclusion of those arising out of the depredations of the depredat tions of the Florida, the Shenandoab, the Georgia, and other vessels of that description; and that, on the contrary, Lord Stanley's offer of limited arbitration was understood to apply equally to those claims arising out of the depredations of the several vessels last named as to those arising out of the depredations of the Ala-

His lordship now observes that the British Government is ready to go to arbitration upon the question whether, in the matters connected with all those vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government and those who acted upon its authority was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of the

The President considers these terms to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to melude all the claims of American citizens for depredations upon their commerce during the late Rebellico, which have been the subject of complaint upon the part of this Government. But the United States Government, in this view, would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents, and subjects, towards the United States in re-gard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, as they occurred during the Rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the yessels whose depredations are complained of, just as in the case of general claims alluded to by Lord Stanley, the actual proceedings an I relations of her Majesty's Government, its officers, agents, and subjects, in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims

Lord Stanley's plan seems to be to constitute two descriptions of tribunals—one an arbiter to determine the question of the moral responsibility of the British Government in respect of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and other vessels of that class; and the other mixed Commission to abjudicate the so-called general claims of both sides; and a contingent reference to the same or other mixed commission, to ascertain and determine the amount of damages, for indemnity, to be awarded in the cases examined by the first tribunal in the event of a decision, upon the question of moral responsibility, in tayor of the United States.

No distinction, as to principle, between the tribunals seems to the United States to be necessary; and in every case the United States agree only to unrestricted arbitration. Convenience may require that the claims should be distributed between two tribunals, both of which however, in the opinion of the United States, should proceed upon the same principles and be clothed with the same powers.

The President will be gratified if this explana-

tion shall conduce to remove any of the difficulties which have heretofore prevented the two Governments from coming to the amicable and friendly understanding and arrangement which is so sincerely desired by both. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Charles Francis Adams, Esq., etc. etc. etc.

LORD STANLEY TO BIR PREDERICK BRUCE. FOREIGN OFFICE, May 24.—Sir:—I abstained in my despatch No. 99, of the 2d instant, from making any observations on the communication from Mr. Adams, to which that despatch referred, in the expectation that I might receive from you some further explanation, as given by you to Mr. Seward, of the views of the American Government on this subject,

Not having heard from you, I must conclude that Mr. Seward has not made you acquainted with the nature of his reply, sent through Mr. Adams, to your communication to him of my despatch, No. 54, of the 9th of March. I have nothing, therefore, beyond the brief statement made to me by Mr. Adams, to guide me in deal-ing with Mr. Seward's reply. In that reply Mr. Seward says clearly enough that the Govern-ment of the United States cannot consent to a special and peculiar limitation of arbitration in regard to the Alabama claims, such as Her Ma jesty's Government suggest; but, from his next observation, it might be inferred that the offer, as regards arbitration, made by Her Majesty's Government, in my despatch of the 9th of March, was understood to have applied only to claims arising out of the proceedings of the Alabama, to the exclusion of those arising out of the like proceed ngs of the Florida, Shenan-

doah, and Georgia.

It is important to clear up this point, and you will therefore state to Mr. Seward that the offer to go to arbitration was not restricted to the claims arising out of the proceedings of the Alabama, but applied equally to those arising out of the like proceedings of the other vessels that I have named. In the words of my despatch of the 9th of March, the matter at issue between the two Governments on which Great Britain was ready to go to arbitration, was "whether in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and by those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens.

It is most desirable that there should be no misunderstanding on this point but inasmuch as Mr. Seward says that the Government of the United States cannot give any preference to the Alabama claims over others in regard to the fore of arbitrament suggested, you may inform Mr. Seward that there was no intention on the par of her Majesty's Government to give any such preference to the Alabama claims over claims in the like category.

That some such misapprehension exists on the part of Mr. Seward may, indeed, be further deduced from his statement that while the Government of the United States agree that all mutual claims which arose during the civil war between citizens and subjects of the two countries ought to be amicably and speedily adjusted, they must insist that they be adjusted by one and the same tribunal, with like and the same forms, and on principles common to all.

Now, the question of disposing of general claims in contradistinction to the specific claims arising out of the proceedings of the Alabama and vessels of that class, has not hitherto been matter of controversy between the two Governments, but has been mosted in its present shape by her Majesty's Government alone; and there is no such similarity between the two classes of claims as would admit of their being dealt

with by the same process.

It may be, however, and her Majesty's Government would gladly learn that it was the case, that the Government of the United States agree to waive the question of the alleged premature recognition of belligerent rights, and are satisfied to go to arbitration on the first or Alabama class of claims, provided that all claims what-ever, on either side, arising out of the events of the war, are equally submitted to arbitration, so "that they may be adjusted by one and the same form of tribunal, with like and the same forms, and on principles common to all."

This, however, from the nature of things, is impracticable. The one class on the specific claims, such as those arising out of the proceedings of the Alabama and such vessels, depends for their settlement on the solution of what be called an abstract question, namely, 'whether, in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pur-sued by the British Government, and those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citi-zens;" the other, or general class, of claims admits of no such narrow restriction. The number of claims in this class on either side may be great, the circumstances of each more or less different, and the points involved in them complicated in their nature and bearing; and on these grounds alone it is obvious that they cannot, like those of the Alabama class, be comprised within a single proposition appli-cable in principle to all, and bringing all within the compass of a single division of an arbiter. The reply which Mr. Seward will return to

your communication of this despatch will, it may be hoped, clear up the obscurity which rests upon the answer received through Mr. Adams to my despatch of the 9th of March.

Her Majesty's Government, you will say,
abide by their proposals as set forth in that
despatch. Within the limits set forth in that despatch they are prepared to go to arbitration in regard to the Alabama, and such like claims, on the condition that, simultaneously with the reference of those claims to arbitration, an agreement is entered into between the two Govby a mixed commission. I am, etc.,
STANLEY.

The Hon. Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, G. C. B.

GENERAL SICKLES IN NEW YORK.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, formerly in command of the Second Military District of the United States, arrived in this city on Monday morning by the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, S. C. The General was accompanied by his daughter, servants, Colonel E. W. Dennis, Judge-Advocate, and Captain J. W. Clous, A. A. A. G., both gentlemen being members of the General's staff. General Sickles, who has been removed from his command by the President of the United States, for some reason unknown to the General, is stopping at the Brevoort House, awaiting orders from Washington. On his arrival in this city General Sickles went directly to the Brevoort House, where a suite of rooms had been engaged for him, and after receiving a number of calls, the visitors calling as a testimony of respect to the General for the honorable and statesmanlike course pursued by him during his administration of the Second Military District of the South, he made a hasty call upon his father and mother in Abiugdon Square. The General is in excellent health, although he had a very bolsterous passage from Charleston to this city. The General wore the undress unilorm of his rank in the army, and looks exactly as he did on the memorable day of Gettysburg, when doing his duty gallautly, right leg was shot to pleces, and as he did at Chancellorsville, when with his Third Corps he stayed the rout of the Union army, and restored order and organization to a tumultuous chaos of ingitives. There is the same cool, calm eye, well cut chin, stern suldierly face, and cropped military hair, making him a perject type of the French intantry officer, so well known in Vernet's and Charpentier's pictures of Gallic military life. During the day a number of distinguished gen-tlemen called upon the General to renew old intimacies and frieudships, and to testify approbation of his late career as a soldier and citizen. All parties and shades of public opinion were represented among the visitors. There was John B. Has-

among the visitors. There was John B. Has-kin's burly form, bluff, manly voice, well known as a leader in the Democratic ranks, the fragile form and full face of William M. Evarts, cruelly quiet face of Major-General Daniel Butterfield, formerly in command of the Twentieth Corps, Generals Sharham and Brewster, both of whom at one time commanded Sickles' Excelsior Brigade, General Tremaine, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen. The General received his visitors in a quiet, un assuming manner, without any pretense or attempt at demotstration. General Sickles desires to have it known that he does not seek notoriety or public display, and intends during his stay in the city to remain perfectly quiet and retired from public observation. The Union General Committee held a meeting

last evening to take measures for the reception of General Sickles. There was a very large attendance, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, man of the Committee, presiding, and Mr. Wil liam Drummond acting as Secretary of meeting. Mr. Spencer, who had just returned from Europe, made a tew brief remarks in relation to the object for which the meeting had been called. Mr. Spencer commended warmly the patriotic conduct of General Sickles during his official career in Charleston, describing at some length the defense and protection yielded by him to the suffering and persecuted Unionists of the South, and denounced Mr. Johnson for his baneful and shameful violation of the fundamental law of the United States Government, which was calculated to throw the republic into contempt all over the world, if the American people any longer permitted him to so continue without hindrance. Colonel Frederick A. Conkling then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

by the meeting:

\*\*Resolved, That Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, by his memorable record as a soldier, and by his able and patriolic administration of the government of the Carolinas, has entitled nimself to the respect and confidence of the American people.

\*\*Hisolved, That a Committee of Ten be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to invite Major-Jeneral Fickles to address the citizens of New York, at the Cooper Union, at such time as may suit his convenience.

The last resolution was afterwards amended to have, instead of a Committee of Ten, one member from each of the twenty-one Assembly districts in the city, to frame a proper address of welcome to the General, and to have the con-

trol of the arrangements for his formal recep-tion. The meeting then adjourned, and a sub-committee, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, Alexander McLood, William C. Hanna, William H. McKinley, and Council-man Thomas, waited upon General Siekles at his rooms in the Brevoort House, for the purpose of making known to the General the action of the Union General Committee. The Com-mittee found General Sickles at home, and on sending in their cards, the Committee were admitted to the presence of the General, when Mr. Spencer introduced them, each by name, to General Sickles, who shook hands with them all. Mr. Spencer then addressed General Sickles as follows:—

General Sickles:—As a committee appointed by the Union Central Committee, we have the honor of waiting upon you. The Union Central Committee of this city has this evening met and passed resolutions highly culogistic of you, both as a solider and a civilian, and directing the appointment of this committee to invite you to address the Union people of this city upon the political state of the country. A committee has also been appointed to prepare and publish an address to the people in relation to your record and removal. We ask you to address the people at the Cooper Institute at such time as you shall select. As friends of yours, we do not expect, and shall not ask you to speak as an exponent of our peculiar political views; but merely in vindication of your administration and policy as the Commander of the Second Military District of the South.

General Sickles replied:—

General Sickles replied:-General Sickles replied:—

Gentlemen:—I need not assure you of the pleasure I feel in receiving you, and the gratification I derive in the assurance you give me that my course has met with our approbation. I will prepare to take into consideration the polite offer you have made me to meet my felle wedthers. It is not possible for me at this n ement to signify my formal acceptance of this offer. I have taken steps to acceptance of this offer. I have taken steps to acceptant from the Government the particular grounds of accusation which have prompted my removal. Pending the formal answer to my communication, it would not be proper for me to discuss (in a putile maemblare) the measures of my administration. But, I presume, at an early day, it will be in my power to name a time when I can meet my fellow-citizens to discuss before them the questions that most interest the country at this time. As soon as it is in my power to do so I will communicate with you further.

The Committee then, after some private con-

The Committee then, after some private conversation with the General, left the hotel. General Sickles at present holds the rank in the Regular Army of Colonel of the 42d Infantry. General Sickles stated last evening that he wished to avoid all public displays and receptions while his case was before the Government tribunals.

The officers and soldiers of the Excelsior Brigade, formerly commanded by General Sickles, held a meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, to make arrangements for a public reception and testimonial to be given to General Sickles, their old commander. The meeting, after the transaction of some unimportant business, adjourned to Thursday evening, at the same place.—N. Y. Tribune.

### WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

General Butler and the New Developments in Reference to the Impeachment Plot-His Story of the Transactions with Mrs. Hunham.

Washington, September 10. — In these despatches recently allusion was made to certain orthcoming disciosures in reference to the plot to obtain impeachment evidence against the President, and it was stated that an affidavit would be included, showing that Mrs. Dunham had received from General Butler \$50, and was reproached by the latter for not having per-formed the services for which she had been engaged. In relation to this subject, the following is given as General Butler's explana-tion: — While Conover was in jail in this city, a lady who boarded in the house with Mrs. Dunham called on General Butler, and informed him that Mrs. Dunham had said her husband knew of the whereabouts of certain very important documents bearing on the assassination of President Lincoln, and subsequently a gentleman, a boarder in the same house with Mrs. Dunham, came to General Butler and reiterated this information, stating, in addition, that Mrs. Dunham had said if she could get money sufficient to defray expenses of traveiling she could obtain the papers in ques-tion. General Butler then said if Mrs. Dunham would bring to him a statement from her husband setting forth the character of the document, s he would enable her to get at them. Mrs. Dunham afterwards called on the General with the required statement, and told him that the documents were in New York, to which place she would have to go for them, and that Mr. Dunbam had fully instructed her how to proceed in order to obtain them, General Butler asked her how money she would need for the purpose, replied that as she would be obliged to have a companion she would need fifty dollars. This amount the General gave her, and was assured Dunham that she would start that evening. A day or two afterwards Mrs. Dunham again appeared before the General, stating that as some trouble had occurred at the jail she was unable to see her husband, but brought a note from him explaining that he could not give her the directions necessary to get the papers, "Then, as you cannot go to New York," said the General, "you will not require the fifty dollars; so you had better return the money." Mrs. Dunham answered that she had not the money to return. General Butler then told her he knew the money had been used for other purposes, and that she could not repay it. Mrs. Dunham was greatly astonished, asked the General how he knew that she had made such use of the money. General Butler answered that he would tell her a story. He then related how, when he was in command of the Army of the James, he had a man to go into the Bebel lines and bring him an account of the Rebel iron clads that were being built at Richmond; how the man returned in three weeks with a budget of inte information, and had told him his story, Butler had produced a detective who disclosed that the spy had gone from the army to Washington, where he re mained during the whole time, instead of going Richmond; and finished by saying that he had him ornamented with a ball and chain and et him to digging in Dutch Gap. The General then told her that she had her answer; she might go; and she went. - N. Y. Herald.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A New Governor-General and New Commander-in-Chief-A "Rouge" Election Victory.

MONTBEAL, Sept. 10,-Earl Mayo succeeds Lord Monck as Governor-General of the Dominion next June. General Charles Wiudham, known as "Redan" Windham, from having led a successful assault on the Redan, replaces Michel as Commander-in-chief of the army. His appointment will be officially announced this

The Barl of Mayo belongs to the ancient house of Clauricarde, in Ireland, and the Earldom is one of considerable influence. The family name is Bourke. I believe the peerage is now held by Richard Southwell Bourke, Lord Nass, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland during the Fenian insurrection, and was spoken of in connection with the Governor-Generalship of Canada before Lord Money of Canada before Lord Monck. His father (Rebert Bourke, Earl of Mayo) would be now about seventy years of are, and, to the best of my recollection, died a short time since,

The families of the Bourkes and Windhams—

that of the new Commander-in-Chief - are related by marriage. Mr. Doomie has been elected to the Dominion Parliament by a matority of twenty. The result is a "Rouge"

CONSCIENCE MONEY .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer reports that he has received conscience money this year to the amount of £5087, enough to pay his salary and leave a slight margin.

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M

#### ANTIETAM CELEBRATION.

Position of General Canby.

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ISPECIAL DESTATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. Antietam Celebration.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists concerning the [arrangements for the Antietam celebration next Monday. The principal speakerslare Johnson Copperheads, and Johnson will take occasion to ventilate his peculiar doctrines and be the big gun of the day. Governor Swann and ex-Governor Bradford, Johnson's Surveyor at Baltimore, will both harp on the same string. Much fault is found with the Committee of Arrangements for these partisan selections.

The Border State Convention. The Republicans of this District meet tonight to elect delegates to the Border State Convention, which meets at Baltimore to-

General Canby all Right. Canby's order concerning returned Rebels gives great satisfaction here. His friends say he will follow Sickles' course and refuse to truckle to Johnson.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets. London, Sept. 11—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 9-16ths; U. S. Five-twenties, 73; illinois Central, 77; Eric R. R., 44½; Great Western, 21½.

Liverpool, Sept. 11—Noon.—Cotton dull. Midding Uplands, 9½d; middling Orleans, 10d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs onict. Breadstuffs quiet.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political—Bonds Discovered—Arrest of a Philadelphian, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPS.]

BALFIMORE, Sept. 11 .- The Democratic mass meeting last night was large, but no prominent speakers were present.

The thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of bonds and other securities stolen recently from the Franklin Bank have been all recoveredpart here and the residue in Philadelphia and New York-but the thieves were not found.

The Old Defenders celebrate the anniversary of the battle of North Point to-morrow, and the day will be observed as a partial holiday.

William Ratcliffe, alias Shilling, of Philadel phia, has been arrested here for attempting to defraud the Government. He has been sent to Philadelphia for trial.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9. - Stormy weather prevailed here yesterday, and to-day quite a heavy gale is prevailing outside from the south-west. A large fleet of vessels put into the roads for a harbor, but the wind changing more to the southward, they sailed for their destinations this morning.

The Gosport Navy Yard is at present in state of almost complete inactivity. The little work going on is confined principally to the

The frigate Lancaster, which arrived from the Pacific squadron some months ago, is being completely overhauled, preparatory to being again put in commission The Navy Department has decided to place

Eames' percolator on board the United States steamer Brooklyn—an apparatus used to reduce the salt water used in the boilers to fresh. Among the improvements now being made in the Yard is the construction of a large crane, which has been in course of erection since last May, which, with the exception of one in the Washington Navy Yard, will be the finest at any yard in the country. It will be sixty-five feet high, and calculated to lift sixty tons, being designed to perform the work of taking out oilers, heavy ordnance, etc.

The following vessels are now at the Yard: Gunbosts Seneca and Agawam, which have been condemned; gunbosts Texas, Columbia, Albemarle, Mayflower, Winnepec, in ordinary; frigate Lancaster, repairing; frigate New Hamp-shire, used as a receiving ship; gunboat Perriwinkle, ready to go in commission; frigate St. Lawrence, used as a marine barracks; and tugboats Miles Standish and Jean Sands, used in lowing around the harbor.

The schooner Grand Island, from Camden bound to Wilmington, Del., with lime, which put into Norfolk in consequence of damages received in the gale of the 1st instant, is now being repaired.

## Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 11.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 1945; Reading, 194; Canton Company 47%; Eric, 70%; Cieveland and Toledo, 129; Cieveland and Bitsourg, 88%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1965; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern 85%; New York Central, 199; Illinois Central, 111%; Cumberland preferred, 35%; Virginia Sixes, 50; Missouri Sixes, 198; Hudson River, 114%; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114%; do. 1864, 199%; do. 1865, 199%; d

A New Remedy for Cholera.

The people of Italy are greatly alarmed at the rapid progress of the cholers, and some singular superstitions come to light. The villagers cherish the notion that evil-disposed persons inflict the disease upon the communities in which they live, and one of the brigand chiefs goes a step further. According to the following passage from a Florence letter, this indignant person not only shares the prevailing supersti tion, but means to try a remedy :-

"A short time since the inhabitants of Re "A abort time since the innabitation recognition from the fillowing procisimation, issued by the brigand chief Palma, pleasarded on their walls:—"make known to the proprietors and prefacts of the place that, if the disease does not crave on the instant, I shall come down upon them with four thousand of may followers, and put a stop to it at once N. B.—I shall burn and destroy everything unless the processor of the contraction o

im obeyed. I am. DOMENICO STRAFARO PALMA."" In medicine, this would be called the heroic method of treatment.

A Life History in Brief.

Here is a story from life in Paris:-Here is a story from life in Paris:—
"Adele D—, aged 26, was found dead yesterday in her lodging in the Rue Esquirol. Near her lay the lifeless body of her little boy, aged two years. Abandoned and plunged in profound misery, she had recourse to suicide by charcoal. Near the child tay a paper on which the following words were written:—'Poor little friend, come with me out of this world: I will not lenve you here to be unhappy as your mother has been, 'to THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

Final Adjournment - Declaration Principles-All Connection with the Present Political Parties of this Country Forbidden.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—The Fenian Congress adjourned sine die last evening. A declaration of principles was adopted. It is a calmly expressed, well written document, setting forth the wrongs that Ireland has endured and the reasons that entitle her to the world's sympathy. The God of nature in ended Ireland to be a separate and independent miles less than the control of the contro separate and independent nationality, and the Fenian Brotherhood is to free her. The declaration asks the public to regard the Brotherhood fairly, and to judge it solely by the conduct of its elected representatives, not by the standard of any individual.

Resolutions culogistic of the late Thomas
Figure Meagher were adopted—one to the effect
that any attempt to appropriate as the property
of any clique his name and fame, which should
be consecrated to Ireland and liberty, is unjust.
Resolutions were likewise adopted favoring
hearty co-operation with the friendly press, disclaiming and forbidding any use of the Brother-hood for political purposes in connection with present parties in this country; of thanks to prominent citizens who sided in the recovery of the Fenian arms, and discountenancing any application of funds except for the purchase of arms and other revolutionary purposes.

arms and other revolutionary purposes.

The committee to nominate afteen Senators reported the following names:—Thomas Lavau, of Ohio; James Gibbons, of Pennsylvania; T. J. Quino, of New York; Miles D. Sweeny of California; John Cariton, of New Jersey; F. B. Gallagher, of New York; P. W. Dunne, of Illinois: Edward L. Carey, of New York; Patrick J. Mechan, of New Jersey; Peter Cunningham, Michael Finnegan, J. C. O'Brien, and William Fleming, of New York; James W. Fitzgerald, of Ohio; General John O'Neill, of the District of of Ohio; General John O'Neill, of the District of Columbia.

Robert Buchanan's New Volumes. Mr. Robert Buchanan has a new volume of poems nearly ready, the majority of which are Scottish, the leading one being the story of "Meg Blane," a fisherwoman. It is followed by "The Northern Wooing," a love story; "The Battle of Drumlie Moor," a wild song of the Covenanters, and one or more pieces the theme of which is the well-known Highland evictions, and the collection concludes with pieces of a miscellaneous nature, a number of which have seen the light in recent magazines. Mr. Bucha-nan is a genuine poet, but he writes too rapidly, and in a vein which will not bear much working. He has a second volume in press, consisting of a series of prose papers, beginning with a memoir of David Gray, whom he has glorified quite enough, and ending with several essays on the English and American poets, and the art of poetry generally.

#### Taking Time by the Forelock.

They are a rapid people in Illinois, if a per-son spoken of by a Western paper is a fair specimen. It announces that an enterprising me-chanic at Champaign has built a buggy for the next President of the United States, whoever he

may be.
This is certainly a case of the "Enterprise of the Future."

How does the Champaign man know that the Pow does the Champaign man know that the next President will have use for a "buggy?" Perhaps he will prefer to ride horseback, or to drive four in hand, or even to walk.

A "buggy" is not a usual Presidential vehicle. Nobody has ever presented one of our Chief Magietrates with a "buggy."

Why then a "buggy."

Why then a "buggy?" Has the enterprising mechanic a prescient inkling of the next President's personality? If so, let him speak and enlighten the country. It will save a world of worry and fuss to know so long beforehand who is to be the man.

A BRAVE WOMAN .-- On the Emperor's fêteday Madame Poitevin made a balloon ascent at Marseilles, but the wind suddenly veering round, she was blown out to sea, and only escaped by means of a vessel which went out expressly after her. The balloon was unin-

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. July, '65, 5-20s sold at 108½, an advance of ½; 99½ was bid for 10-40s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; 107½ for June and August 7-30s; 114½ for '62 5-20s; 111½ for '65 5-20e; 109½ for '64 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at

101, and old do at 984, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 51 to 52, an advance of \$\( \); Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 534, no change; 26 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 284 for Catawissa preferred; 284 or Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern

City Passenger Railroad shares were changed. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 634 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 27 for Girard

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National 240 for North America: 142 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 57 for Commercial 314 for Mechanics' 57 for Ponn Township; 594 for Girard: 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 90 for Corn Exchange; and 644 for Union. Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Naviga-

tion sold at 47, no change; 161 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28 for pre-Chuyight Navigation common, 25 for pre-ferred do.; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 145; 1 P. M., 144\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Herald this morning says:-"Money continues very easy at 3@4 per cent. on Government securities, and 4@5 on mixed collaterals, with the majority of transactions at 4. There is a limited amount of business doing in the discount line, and the best grade of commercial paper is still rated at 6@7 per cent. The demand for loans from the Stock Exchangels owing to the dullness of speculation, maufficent to absorb the supply of available capital, and hence lenders are more anxious about keeping their funds employed than guarding against extension."

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-There is an increased demand for money, and 5 per cent, was readily had from the best and 5 per cent. was readily had from the best borrowers. No money was offered about the street, and borrowers were obliged to look about quite briskly. In commercial paper no change. "Foreign exchange is firm. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109@109\(\frac{1}{2}\) for commercial; 109\(\frac{1}{2}\)@110\(\frac{1}{2}\) Paris at 60 days, 5-18\(\frac{1}{2}\)@5-15; do. at short sight, 5-15\(\frac{1}{2}\)%5-12\(\frac{1}{2}\); Antwerp, 5-18\(\frac{1}{2}\)@7-15; Swiss, 5-18\(\frac{1}{2}\)@5-15; Hamburg, 35\(\frac{1}{2}\)@36\(\frac{1}{2}\); Amsterdam, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\)@41; Frankfort, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\)@41; Bremen, 78\(\frac{1}{2}\)@78\(\frac{1}{2}\); Possion thalers, 71\(\frac{1}{2}\)@72."

The Nashville Press makes the following statement as to the shipment of corn North-

ward:—
"A most noticeable feature in commercial matters here is the present large shipment of corn to the North. The sending of corn to Louisville and Cincionati is something almost beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The cause is simply that a better price, by some

20 cents, is paid in Cincinnati than in Nashville, Several car-loads of corn are now shipped North daily over the Louisville and Nashville

The Memphis Bulletin of Saturday says:—
"To obtain 'accommodations' at less than 3
o 5 per cent. per month is next to an impossibility. Of exchange there is comparatively little on the market, but at the same time there is little demand, and the rates are weak, \$1.50 to \$2 per \$1000 on Eastern sight bilis, in trans-

actions between bankers." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY



-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1P, M.;—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1112 @112; do. 1862, 1144@1144; do., 1864, 1094@1094; do., 1865, 11121114; do., 1865, new, 1084@1084; do., 1867, new, 1084@1084; do 6s, 10-408, 994@994; do., 7:30s, Aug., 107@1074; do., June, 107@1074; do., July, 107@1074; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July June. 107@10743 do., July, 107@1074; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do., August, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1864, 1181@1194; do., December, 1864, 1174@1184; do., May, 1865, 1161@1174; do., Aug., 1865, 1151@1164; do., September, 1865, 1153@1164; do. October, 1865, 1144@1154; Gold, 1444@1444. Silver, 137@139.

144§. Silver, 137@139.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankens, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—
U. S. 6s, 1881, 111§@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114§@114§; do., 1864, 109§@109§; do., 1865, 111@111½; do. new, 108§@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 99§@99§; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107∮@107½; 2d series, 107∮@107½; 3d series, 107½@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115½@115½; October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 144½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

—Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6a of 1881, 1113@112; old 5-20s, 1143@114; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1091; do., 1865, 111@1114; do., July, 108@1081; do., 1867, 108@1081; 10-40s, 991@100; 7-30s, Ang., 107@1071; do., June, 107@1071; do., July, 107@1071;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. II.-Bark is scarce and held firmly at the recent advance. Small sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$48 p ton.

Seeds-Cleverseed is taken from second hands at \$8.50@9 % 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$2.75 to \$3. 2000 bushels Flaxseed sold to go to

another market, on secret terms. There is more inquiry for Flour from the home consumers, and prices are decidedly firmer, particularly for good grades of spring Wheat extra family. Sales of 900 barrels, including 100 barrels middlings at \$8; 100 barrels superfine at \$767.50; old stock extra at \$88.850; new do. do. at \$9.99.50; 400 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$10.50.21; 200 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11.612.75; and fancy at \$13.614—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$8.25.68.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The demand for Wheat has somewhat improved, and prices are looking up. Sales of new red at \$2.20.62.30; amber at \$2.30.62.40; and 500 bushels Michigan at \$2.75. Rye is steady at \$1.50 % bushel. Corn—The stock is light, and the demand moderate at an advance of 20. % bushel; sales of 7000 bushels at \$1.30.61.35 for yellow, and \$1.28.61.30 for Western mixed. Oats are duil; sales of 3000 bushels at 60.6670, for good and prime. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Whisky—No improvement to notice. firmer, particularly for good grades of spring

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Foradditional Marine News ses Third Page, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......SEPTEMBER 11. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig J. Means, Wells, Cheises, Rathban, Stearns&Co.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hudson, Fall River, Rommel&Hunter.
Schr Village Queen, Tillotteon, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr Cygnus, Small, Boston, do.
Schr R. H. Cady, Wood, Saco, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr A. Masoo, Rose, Washington, do.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Georgetown, do.
Schr Ches. R. Vickery, Benton, Fall River, Biskiston,
Graeff & Co. Schr Chas. R. Vickery, Benton, J. M. Graeff & Co.
Schr E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Gardiner, New York
and Schuyikill Coal Co.
Schr Kite, Hooper, Mohongo river, J. W. Early,
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Brower, Soston, Captain,
Schr Rose, Williams, Milliville, Captain.

Schr J. H. Wainwright, Brower, Boston, Caplain, Schr Rose, Williams, Miliville, Captain,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southers Mail Steamship Co.

Brig C. Matthews, Cox. 1 day from Delaware Breakwater, in bailast to captain.

Brig J. Means, Wells, 3 days from New York, in bailast to Rathbun, Steams & Co.

Brig Canima, Marahali, from New York, in bailast to captain.

Bohr Windward, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr M. Perrin, Gibbs, from Boston for Georgetown, in ballast. Was run into 7th inst., 50 miles Bw. of Block Island, by an unknown steamer, lost bowsprit, libboom, and forstopmast, with sails and rigging attached, and put in for repairs.

Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, from St. John, N. B., via Wilmington, Del., Jin bailast to captain.

Schr W. Flint. ——, from St. John, N. B., via Wilmington, Del., Jin bailast to captain.

Schr W. Flint. ——, from St. John, N. B., via Wilmington, Del., in bailast to captain.

Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, s days from Roston, with mdse, to Crowell & Gollins.

Schr M. S. Hathway, Cole, from New York.

Schr M. S. Hathway, Cole, from New York.

Schr J. Slockham, Risley, from Boston.

Schr A. Mason, Bose, from Providence,

Schr J. Stockham, Risley, from Boston.

Schr M., Van Dusen, Corsen, from Plymouth,

Schr Meading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from New Haven,

Schr M., Shiriver, Deunis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Graven, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchangs.

Lzwes, Del., Sent 2-7 P. M.—The following spends.

more, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., Sept. 2-7 P. M.—The following vessels remain at the Break water.—Ship Electric, for Hamburg: barques Lindo, for Pictou: Philens, for Portland: Beethoven. for Richmond; brig Huida, for London; schrs E. Doron and Flight, for Providence: Maria-Roxana, for Gloucester, L. Wadsworth, H. N. Milier, J. E. Gamage, G. Chhou, M. W. Hupper, and William Slater, for Soston; A. Ryerson, for Portsmonthy, C. L. Vandervoort, for Fall River; Broadfield, for R. Greenwich: J. S. Percy and S. L. Stephens, for New Bedford; Ruby and Nautilus, for Newburyport; Percy, for Plymouth; Yankee Blade, for Marbishead; and Issae Coenhart, for Salem, all from Philadelphia: A. Jennings, J. L. Hees, and W. A. Gesner, from Virginia for New York; J. Lenthall and R. C. A. Ward, from New York for Virginia; Trident, troux Wilmington, Del., for Newburyport, and about fifty others. Wind E., with rain mest of the day.

JOSEPH LAFETRA. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Ship F. B. Fay. Dunham, from Liverpool for Phila-delphia, was off Great Ormshead 27th ult. Barque Victoria, Hoepner, honce, at London 28th Barque Superb, Nellson, hence, at Swinsmunde 26th Himo. Brig Garlbaldi, Thoreusen, from Girgenti 25th July, r Philadelphia, aprunk a loak at sea, and sunk &ug. , all Carbonsra. Schr James House, Gage, hence, at New Brdford 8th Schr James House, Gage, Bence, at New Hrdford Sih instant.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Noell, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 7th inst.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford Sih inst.
Schr F. Herbert, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston Sih inst.
Schr Hattie Page, Haloy, hence, at Portsmonth Sth instant,
Bohrs Henricita, Jos. Rogers, and Rossote, honce,
at Norwich Sth Inst.
Bohr Margaret, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cleared at
Portsmouth 6th Inst.
Sohr A. Sheppard, hence for Norwich, at New London 5th Inst.
Sohr H. E. Bampson, Hiake, from Cainla for Philadelphia, at Portland 5th Inst.

NEW YORK, Sept. In.—Arrived, ateamship Atlantic, Sarque Ternade, Smith, from Sic Janeiro.